

Disney's

# THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

67

FREE  
Card Game  
Part 2



£1.40

South Africa R7.95,  
Malta €1.15



# SIMBA'S WORLD

AFRICA IS HOME TO THE LARGEST MEMBER OF THE FOX FAMILY, THE RED FOX, AND THE SMALLEST, THE FENNEC. THE RED FOX SURVIVES IN MANY DIFFERENT HABITATS, BUT THE FENNEC LIVES ONLY IN SEMI-DESERTS AND DESERTS.

## African Foxes

Foxes are small members of the wild dog family (canids) with pointed muzzles, long legs and bushy tails. Most kinds have large ears, too.

One of the reasons foxes survive in so many different habitats is that most of them eat a wide range of foods. For example, red foxes will scavenge

along the seashore, raid the leftovers of humans' meals, take fruit, eggs and insects as well as catch small mammals and birds. Although many foxes pair for life, they usually forage on their own, unlike other wild dogs, such as jackals, which hunt together in groups.

### FENNEC FOXES

Fennec foxes are only about the size of rabbits. They have soft, thick fur which is a sandy colour on the back and whitish on the underparts, and a reddish brown rail with a black tip. Their huge, pointed ears are 15cm long, which is even longer than those of their bigger relatives, the bat-eared foxes.

Fennecs live in deserts and semi-deserts in North Africa where they have to cope with burning heat during the day and cold temperatures at night. They survive by digging themselves a burrow in the sand or soil. During the day, they mainly rest inside the burrow. They can give off body heat via their long ears and pointed muzzle. At night, their dense fur helps to keep them warm.

◀ **FROM SHADE TO SUN**  
A fennec fox emerges from its underground burrow.



### FACT FILE

#### FENNEC FOX

*Vulpes zerda*

**SIZE:** It grows to 41cm, with a tail of about 25cm and ears of up to 15cm. The male weighs up to 1.5kg, the female is a little lighter.

**RANGE:** Deserts and semi-deserts of North Africa.

**DIET:** Small mammals, birds, insects, lizards, eggs and berries.

**YOUNG:** Usually 2-5.



### FOOD AND DRINK

The fennec uses its large ears to help it locate the movements of other desert animals in the dark. It also has excellent eyesight. It mainly preys on small rodents, lizards, snakes and insects, but it also eats berries and eggs and digs up roots, which provide it with moisture. It can survive on very little water and keeps its body as moist as possible by producing small quantities of very concentrated urine.

### CLOSE FAMILIES

Fennec foxes live in family groups. The cubs are born in the burrow. To start with, their ears and tail are short, but they begin to grow rapidly at three weeks old. Both parents share the job of raising the cubs which take their first solid food at three weeks and venture out of the burrow at about four weeks.

#### ▶ **FURRY PADS**

The fennec has fur on the soles of its feet which protects its pads as it walks across the burning hot sand.

#### ▼ **FAMILY GAMES**

These parents are playing with their three cubs outside their den.



### RED FOXES

In Africa, the red fox is found along the coast of North Africa, in Egypt and north-east Sudan. It grows to 60cm, with a tail of up to 40cm. Coastal foxes have a coat that varies from reddish to greyish brown, and a white-tipped tail. Egyptian red foxes have a dark stripe down their back.

They are mainly out and about at dusk and at night. They can have up to twelve cubs, but usually they have litters of 3-5 grey, woolly youngsters.

#### ◀ **MOUNTAIN FOXES**

African red foxes survive high up in the Atlas Mountains. They need up to 1kg of food per day.



## CAPE FOXES

The Cape fox is smaller than the red fox, but it has a bushier tail and larger ears and its fur looks silvery grey. It lives in open country in southern Africa, south of the Zambezi River. It digs its own burrows, but also makes use of holes dug by springhares or aardvarks. It rests in these burrows during the day.

Cape foxes pair for life and give birth to 3–5 cubs in a burrow. At about four months old, the cubs start to hunt for themselves and move away to find their own territories soon afterwards.

► **WRONGLY BLAMED**  
Cape foxes are often blamed for attacking and killing sheep, but their jaws are weak and they rarely kill any animal larger than a hare.



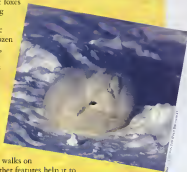
▼ This Cape fox has come too close to some young warthogs and the parent is angrily chasing it away. Although the fox is much smaller, it can confuse the chasing animal by making very fast turns while swinging its tail from side to side.



## FRIENDS AND RELATIONS

Just as Africa's fennec foxes cope with the burning heat of their dry, hot habitats, so the Arctic fox, which lives in frozen lands in the far north, has to deal with freezing temperatures and poor supplies of food.

Like the fennec, the soles of the Arctic fox's feet are covered in hair, but for a different reason – this time, it is to protect the fox from getting frostbite as it walks on the frozen ground. Other features help it to survive the cold: about 70% of its thick fur is made up of warm underfur which insulates it so well that the temperature can drop to  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  before the fox starts to shiver. In very cold weather, Arctic foxes can cut down the flow of blood to the skin and so prevent heat escaping.



▼ **CLEAN CUB**  
This mother Cape fox is grooming her cub in the shelter of a rocky crevice.



**SIMBA SAYS**  
With such big ears, it's lucky for fennec foxes that they get on together and don't fight over food, like some jackals do. If they did fight, can you imagine how mangled their ears would get!

Simba and Timon couldn't believe their ears. Pumbaa seemed to be deliberately goading the rhino, who was even now

thundering towards him!

"D'you want to butt me? C'mon, what are you waiting for, big nose?" yelled Pumbaa.

With his hind legs right on the edge of a mud wallow, the warthog stood firm, bravely facing the rampaging attacker. Pumbaa fought down the almost overwhelming urge to run. If his daring plan to outwit the rhino was to work, he must wait until the very last moment before making a move.

Nearby, a terrified Timon buried his worried face in Simba's bushy mane.

"No! I can't bear to watch! It's just too painful!" howled the meerkat. "Pumbaa is

sure to be squashed into a great lump of hog sausage meat!"

"Beats me why he didn't just run," sighed Simba, sadly. "No one can stop that horned heavyweight now."

This was exactly what Pumbaa was banking on. For once, the usually slow-witted warthog had come up with a surprisingly simple, yet clever, plan.

But would it work? Pumbaa knew that his life depended on him keeping

his nerve, which was far from easy! The rhino's foremost horn looked as sharp as a deadly lance, backed up by a bone-crushing, hog-squashing body. There would be no second chance.

Then, just when Pumbaa and the rhino seemed barely a whisker apart, the warthog side-stepped neatly. The startled rhino had no time to turn and charged headfirst into the mud wallow with an almighty **SPLAT!**

It took a moment for Pumbaa to recover from his brush with death, but as he saw the rhino sinking up to his shoulders in the

thick, brown goo, the warthog grinned from tusk to tusk.

"Guess you blew it, Blockhead!" he gloated. "So now who's the one in the sticky situation?"

In fact, it was a situation from which the rhino could easily escape. But, like Pumbaa, he was a genuine, goo-loving guy. For Blockhead, there was nothing nicer than messing about in mud. It cooled down his thick skin and, just for a little while, it cooled his fiery temper, too.

Truth was, the rhino was in no hurry to move from his unexpected mud bath! Pumbaa, on the other hand, couldn't take off fast enough! He raced triumphantly to join his two amazed pals.

"You always said it takes brains to beat brawn, Timon," cried Pumbaa, mightily pleased with himself. "So how did I do?"

The motor-mouthed meerkat was almost lost for words. Although he and Pumbaa constantly bickered, they were really the best of friends.

"You did just *fine*, Mister Pig," Timon happily replied with a new respect. "There was nothing ham-fisted about the way you handled that horned heavyweight!"

"You used your head way before

that rhino had a chance to use his horns, Pumbaa," Simba agreed.

"So where do we go from here?" asked Timon.

"The farther the better, before Blockhead has time to get all riled up again," suggested Pumbaa.

However, Simba had noticed other creatures watching the waterhole from a safe distance. Herds of thirsty zebra and antelope had gathered, but they were much too cautious to approach. Birds, too, hoping for a drink, settled in nearby trees rather than risk flying near the water.

Simba knew that the creatures' need would increase with the heat of the day. Though still young, the lion had a strong sense of fair play.

"It's high time that the bullying Blockhead learnt to *share* this waterhole," he told his two pals.

"Sure! But who's going to teach him?" asked Pumbaa. "We know he's as bad-tempered as he's bulky."

"Definitely a guy with an ugly image," added Timon, glancing to



where the rhino was still wallowing "And he has an even uglier image, now that he's caked in goo!"

"Image... Reflection... Of course! That's it!" yelled Simba, loudly.

The rhino stirred irritably in his mud bath. Hauling himself out of the ooze, it was as if he had suddenly remembered the cheeky trio who had intruded into his territory.

"Time to make a tactical retreat!" said Simba. "But we'll be back!"

"Tell me I didn't hear that last part," groaned Timon, bounding on to Pumbaa's back. "Let's just ride!"

Lion, warthog and meerkat stopped as close to the zebras and antelopes as the wary creatures would allow. To them, a lion was the most feared of all the predators – so why was he just hanging around?

Explaining his plan, Simba sent Timon to ask the thirsty animals to help. The waterhole, with its shade and rich grazing were too tempting to ignore. The creatures soon agreed to Simba's plan. So did the troops of mischievous baboons who occupied the higher ground a little farther off.

Near the baboons' territory was the extraordinary wall of shiny, mirror-like rock which Simba had, by chance, discovered.

In it, the lion once again saw his own outline reflected. Now, head held high, he turned and padded back to the waterhole.

At last, everything was ready.

"The final battle,

huh?" said Timon, uneasily. "I really wish that I was not such a very small creature."

"Don't worry," smiled Simba, reassuringly. "Blockhead doesn't know it yet – but he's about to become his own worst enemy!"

Already, the rhino was out of the wallow, covered in fast-drying mud.

"He looks even thicker skinned than before," joked Pumbaa.

"I hope he's just plain thick," said Simba. "Our plan depends upon it!"

Simba opened the chase, but Blockhead wasted no time in charging this cheeky lion who dared to approach him again. But Pumbaa soon drew off the raging rhino.

Next it was the turn of the zebras, then the antelopes. The animal groups each took turns to lure the bulky beast closer and closer to where the baboons waited. The rhino was too busy charging, time after time, to realise that all the creatures were working together.

"This way, Blockhead!" called Simba, heading ever nearer to the mirror-rock in the high ground.

It was up to the baboons to close the trap. They noisily appeared, clinging to trailing undergrowth and ledges, near to the shiny rock wall. Then they began throwing twigs and pebbles at the maddened rhino.

Earlier, Simba and his pals had been the baboons' target. Now it was the rhino. The

missiles bounced harmlessly off his hide. But as he chased the baboons, they scrambled skilfully up the front of the sheet of mirror-like rock.

As Blockhead rushed nearer, he suddenly saw the hazy image of an opponent of his own size and bulk – another rhino was standing defiantly in his way! Blockhead didn't hesitate for a second. He thundered forward in a murderous charge – and the other rhino seemed to do the same!

Then, *KER-THUD!* Blockhead hit the mirror-wall and nearly knocked himself out. His head spun and his tree-trunk legs felt weak. He believed he had been beaten by an attacker stronger than himself.

So, full of shame, he set off for a new, less threatening territory.

Behind him, the animals cheered and began to gather at the newly safe waterhole for a big celebration.

Timon addressed the assembly as he held some water in his cupped paws. "Let's drink a toast to Simba!"

"Yes!" agreed Pumbaa. "Because thanks to Simba's plan, that bullying Blockhead has finally butted out!"

THE END

NEXT WEEK SHINY STONES





# Get Drawing

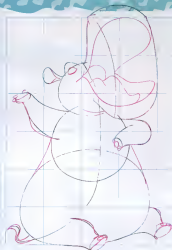
## Singing Hippo



1 Draw three circular shapes, one on top of the other, with the smallest at the top. Draw a slightly curved line down the centre of the top two.



2 Draw simple shapes for ears and mouth on the head, and legs on the upper and lower parts of the body. Extend the central line to make a tail.



3 Draw the mouth open, showing the tongue and the back of the throat. Put in an eye shape. Put nails on the hands and feet. Draw in the tail.



4 Put in the teeth and draw lines in the mouth. Put in the shape of the head. Draw a line to show the front of the body. Put a tuft on the tail. Draw creases on the elbow and knees and a dent where the hand presses on the chest.

**ZAZU'S**

**MAKE & DO**

# Colourful Climbers

Lizards feel at home in both swamps and deserts – just as long as it's nice and warm. By stowing away on ships, these clever climbers have travelled round the world!

## Basic Gecko

You can turn your bedroom door or wall into a paradise for beautiful lizards. These couldn't be simpler to make – so you can take your time decorating them!



1 Cut a 16cm x 36cm piece of coloured paper. Fold it in half lengthways.



2 Turn the page and trace the lizard template. Use masking tape to fix the tracing, pencil-side down, against the fold of the coloured paper. Go over the lines with a pencil to transfer them.



4 Use paint or coloured stickers for patterns. These can be as wild as you like! Draw a black felt-tip outline round the shape.



3 With the paper still folded, cut round the outline through both layers of paper – but don't cut along the fold! Open out the lizard shape.



5 Cut out a bright paper tongue, which could be forked, like a snake's. Glue it under the nose.



6 For eyes, cut 1cm-wide circles from hologram or shiny paper and glue them to the head. Draw a black outline round the eyes to make them stand out.



7 Roll four tiny Blu-Tack balls. Place one under the centre of each foot. Bend the legs and stick your lizard to your door, wall or window! You could even paint and cut out the trunk of a tree for him to climb!

## YOU WILL NEED

- tracing paper
- thick, coloured paper
- masking tape
- pencil
- ruler
- adhesives
- poster paints/coloured stickers
- hologram stickers
- black felt-tip pen
- Blu-Tack
- Copic/Intex glue



## Flying Lizard

Flaps of skin between its legs and claws enable this clever critter to glide through the air.

- 1 Follow steps 1 to 6, as for the basic lizard, except that you should make the lizard's body about 7cm longer, and give him pointed claws.



- 2 Cut a coloured paper circle, 13cm across. Fold the circle in half, then cut a curvy edge through both layers, as shown.



Match folds of body, and circle here



- 3 Glue the circle on to the lizard's stomach, matching up the folds down the centre of the circle and the lizard. Draw a black felt-tip outline and 'wing' lines, as shown.

- 4 For the webbed feet, cut four paper shapes like 'A' shown above. Draw black felt-tip outlines, then glue a web beneath each foot.



## Frilled Lizard

This lizard has a cape-like collar which it ruffles upwards when it feels threatened.

- 1 Follow steps 1 to 6, as for the basic gecko. Trace the frill template (below) and use it to cut a coloured paper frill. With a black felt-tip pen, draw on frill patterns and the outline, as shown.



- 2 Snip five 3cm-deep cuts in the neck edge of the frill to make tabs. Bend up the tabs, then glue them to the neck. When the glue has set, curve the edges of the frill upwards.



## CENTRAL AMERICA

THIS IS THE LAND THAT LINKS NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. IT HAS MANY MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOES, COOL PLATEAUX AND AREAS OF LUSH TROPICAL FOREST





"What did that howler monkey say?"

"Hoowwwlll'. What did you expect him to say?"

In the south, North America narrows into a funnel-shaped piece of land. Most of it is made up of a broad plateau, flanked on both sides by mountain ranges. The western range, the Sierra Madre Occidental, is part of this range which began in North America's north-west and became the Rockies further south. Many of the peaks are old volcanoes; others are still active and likely to erupt at any time.



**A SMOKING AREA**  
Arenal volcano is active. Some weeks, red-hot lava flows from its mouth.

**► SMALL HUNTER**  
Ocelots are agile climbers. They hunt small birds and mammals.



On the western side of the mountains there are flat coastal plains.

The pattern is nearly the same on the narrow strip of land which joins North and South America. Running along its entire length, like the backbone of a lizard, is that mountain range again. Here it is known as the Cordillera. As before, there are many volcanoes and on both sides of the mountains there are flat coastal plains.

**◀ CLOAKED**  
The rainforest that cloaks Potos volcano is busy with quetzals, hummingbirds and howler monkeys.



Fer-de-lance snakes are very bad-tempered. They are quick to strike and very poisonous.



The glass frog lays its eggs on leaves overhanging streams. When the tadpoles hatch, they fall into the water.



Red howler monkeys are the noisiest land mammals in the world. They can be heard 3km away.



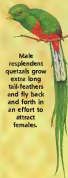
The temperature stays much the same throughout the year; it's just the amount of rain that varies. The rainy season is called *invierno* (winter) and the dry season is known as *verano* (summer).

The vast plateau in the north is made up of desert, grassland and scrubland. On the mountains there are different kinds of vegetation. What grows where depends on how high up it is. On the cool mountain tops there are coarse grasses and mosses. Lower down, there is cloud forest, bathed in rain or clouds all the time, so that it never dries out. Then, lower down again, there are mixed forests of evergreens and deciduous trees, such as oaks, and on the flat coastal plains there are large areas of tropical rainforest.

The region's wildlife is a mixed bunch. Mammals include jaguars, sloths and howler monkeys, armadillos, anteaters, ocelots and vampire bats. In the reptile team, there are chuckwallas, iguanas and deadly fer-de-lance snakes. Amphibians include glass frogs and the unusual axoloti. The birds are numerous, including macaws, toucans, pelicans and resplendent quetzals.



Male resplendent quetzals grow extra long tail-feathers and fly back and forth in an attract to attract females.



**◀ DRY SURVIVORS**  
In the arid regions of Baja California, there are cacti and spiky yucca plants.



**◀ CLOUD-HIDDEN**  
Above 1650m, there is cloud forest. It is cool, the air is moist and the trees are almost always bathed in rain or cloud.

# PUZZLES

## FISHY BUSINESS

Can you help this clownfish escape from the hungry stingray through the maze of coral?

### CLOWNING AROUND

How many clownfish are darting about on this page?

**SEA WHO'S THERE!**  
Join up the dots and you'll see who's swimming towards the parrotfish. Should the parrotfish swim away?

**UNDERWATER WORD GRID**  
See if you can fit the words below into this word grid. We have put one in, just to get you started.

- 3 letter word
- 4 letter word
- 5 letter words
- 6 letter words
- 7 letter words
- 8 letter words
- 9 letter word

- EEL
- SAND
- CORAL, WHALE,
- COAST
- OYSTER, MESSEL,
- TURTLE, LANGLE
- ANEMONE, DOLPHIN,
- LOBSTER, OCTOPUS
- BARNACLE, **STARFISH**,
- SEA HORSE
- JELLYFISH



# MORE PUZZLES

## BOXED IN

Which of the boxes round the edge of the page contains all the correct pieces to make the crab on the right?

1



6



5

## WATER WORLD

Add one letter to each line which will end the left word and start the right word, changing both into new English words. Reading down, the name of a fish is spelt out. Which one is it?

2

H I	-	N O W
S E E	-	N I G H T
D R A M	-	W A K E
S E A	-	E A R
H E R	-	L O P E

## FIND THE FISH

To the left, there are three creatures drawn in outline only - a stingray, an octopus and a dolphin. Can you answer the six questions below?

- 1 Which creature is in the dolphin, octopus and stingray?
- 2 Which creature is in the dolphin only?
- 3 Which creature is in the octopus only?
- 4 Which creature is in the stingray only?
- 5 Which creature is in the dolphin and stingray?
- 6 Which creatures are in the stingray and octopus?

3



4



## RAFIKI REMEMBERS

# WHY LEOPARD HATES DOGS

"ONCE LEOPARD AND DOG WERE FRIENDS. BUT THEN DOG WAS PROVOKED INTO PLAYING A TRICK ON HIS FRIEND - LET ME TELL YOU WHAT HAPPENED."

Dog, Leopard and his wife lived together. But, although they were supposed to be friends, Leopard treated Dog more like a servant.

Near their home was an anthill. At the start of the rainy season, Leopard said to Dog, "Let's go and see if the ants are ready to swarm now." So they went to the anthill where the two of them caught thousands of ants and brought them back to Leopard's wife.

She made a marvellous ant stew and they feasted well that night.

Despite their magnificent meal, there were still many ants left over. "I will dry them in the sun and then you can take them to my parents and then your sisters and brothers," suggested Leopard's wife. Her husband, who liked a trip now and then, agreed.

A few days later, Leopard's wife packed the dried ants in leaves and gave them to her husband. Leopard passed them to Dog, saying, "You can carry these." Then the two of them set off, Dog carrying the bundles on his head and Leopard carrying his drum that he played so well.

As they went on their way, they met some friends who asked Leopard where he was going. Then one of the friends said, "I see you have a drum. Will you play something for us?"



So Leopard beat out a rhythm on his drum and sang a song, while Dog became angrier and angrier. Here he was carrying Leopard's burdens and nobody was taking any notice of him. What a fool he was!

When Leopard's performance was over, the friends continued on their journey while Leopard and Dog continued on theirs. After a while, Dog said, "I need a rest."

"Fine," replied Leopard, and Dog went behind a rock and pretended to sleep. In fact, what he was doing was opening the bundles and eating all the dried ants. When he had finished, he stuffed the bundles of leaves with grass, put them on his head as before and the two of them started off again.

Finally they reached the wife's parental home. Her parents, brothers and sisters came out to greet Leopard, but ignored Dog. Later they sat down and drank and exchanged news – but no one spoke to Dog. This time, however, it suited him for he gently slid away into the night and then ran off as fast as he could.

At last it was time to eat and Leopard proudly showed off the bundles he had brought, before opening them with a flourish. What a disappointment! Dry grass does not make for a good meal. Leopard was furious!

"Dog did this," he roared. But Dog was nowhere to be seen and there was nothing to be done.

However Leopard swore that he would kill Dog if he ever saw him again – and they have been enemies ever since.



## Read this Lion King fans!

Make sure you get every copy of **The Lion King**.

**SEE AND REPUBLISH OF DELIVER FROM THE MESSAGES** - It's a given-up to give a regular order with your messages and be with you in the future.

**Subscriptions:** We'll deliver the Lion King for you every week at no extra cost. Please state which part you want your subscription to run from and allow 28 days for the start processing of your order. Each part costs £1.40 (minimum order: 12 parts).

### HOW TO ORDER

Go to subscriptions and tell numbers (please send your order to: **Subscriptions Department**, c/o PO Box 1, Harlow, Essex SSM2 0J). Please make cheques/postal orders payable to: **Whodunnit Publications Ltd**.

To pay by credit card, we'll charge your order on 0-424 755 715.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS/TRADE INQUIRIES

Customer service: 0-424 755 715

### UK TRADE ENQUIRIES

Daily News: 0-711 581 1375

### OTHER MARKETS

**Subscriptions and Book Orders:** Please write to the address below or call the order hotline. Please enclose a cheque/credit order for the sum price + the number of parts you wish your subscription (12 parts).

**Australia:** Telephone (02) 9671 4000 or write to The Lion King, 88C Box 482, Sydney Mail. Order via 3112. Please make cheques payable to **Keen Magazine Services Pty**.

### New Zealand

Telephone (07) 825 3010 or write to The Lion King, PO Box 2401, Teat Oke. Audited, enclosing a cheque/credit order we'll be payable to **Whodunnit Publications South Africa**.

Telephone (011) 288 2000 or write to The Lion King, P.O. Box 940, Bayside 9401. Audited. Please enclose a cheque/credit order payable to **National Circulation Services Pty Ltd**.



9 771359 061011

## QUIZ ANSWERS

### FISHY BUSINESS

**Clawing Around:** 11 down

**See Who's There:** A shark, Bowed Inc. 3  
**Find the Fish:** 1 starfish, 2 clam, 3 seahorse, 4 murex, 5 eel, 6 kish and starfish

**Water World:**

H S NOW  
EE K RIGHT  
DRAIN A WARD  
SEA T EAR  
HLE E LOPE

### Underwater Word Grid:

